FAITH AND POLITICS INSTITUTE

JONATHAN KOZOL ON EDUCATION

Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

PROCEEDINGS

MALE SPEAKER: -- in the lobby of the United Methodist building at 100 Maryland Avenue N.E. on the 30th and one in a couple of weeks about child labor. And we hope people come to that and to the reception if you possibly can.

And, also, for those of you who are Congressional staff especially we at the Faith and Politics Institute do a number of things around racial justice and reconciliation, including getting people on Capitol Hill to talk more deeply and honestly and openly about the dynamics of that.

We've done that with members of
Congress for about three years now but we
have not done it in a focused way with
Congressional staff. And we're going to be
launching a series of conversations
specifically for staff on racial issues. If
you fit that category, please pay attention

to this yellow card and I think there's a yellow flyer to that effect.

I know we're all waiting to hear from Jonathan Kozol rather than from any of the rest of us. So we will get to that in just a moment. But, Carrie Lavelle (?), where are you? Are you in here, or you outside? Bring Carrie in.

Carrie Lavelle is the program director of the Faith and Politics

Institute, and I'm going to ask her to give our invocation.

MS. LAVELLE: Let us pray. We thank you because this is a day that you have made. We will continue to rejoice and be gladdened. We thank you for being our sustainer. We thank you for being the supplier of our needs.

We thank you for this time of sharing. I ask that you open up our hearts and minds so that we will hear, see, and feel what is being said, increase our

sensitivity to your voice, and give us clarity of cause and empower us to do what we're called to do collectively and individually for the children of the world and all God's people. Amen.

To the degree that Jonathan Kozol needs an introduction, which I'm sure all ———, I want to remind you that he is a prolific author, that he has been evoking the conscience of the nation for decades now on issues that deal especially with children and children in poverty.

Several of his books have been searing in calling forth our moral obligation for what we ought to be doing and those of us who have read those books have recognized that from the start.

The last two books differ in that it isn't only a call to moral action that comes out of a sense of ———. It is also a call to respond that comes out of an invitation to connect with children whose spirits are obviously so rich and so alive and have so much to give us as well as anything that we may have to give them.

Jonathan delivered a speech in June of 1995 before 2,000 of the nation's publishers in which he said I believe the questions that we should be asking about justice and injustice in America are not chiefly programmatic, technical, or scientific. They are theological but I disagree with those who think we should be asking questions of theology primarily to

those who live in poverty. I think we need to ask these questions of ourselves.

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Ignoring those questions ---damages us as well, perhaps even more, than
it does the children about whom Jonathan
writes.

Jonathan, thank you for being with us here today.

(Applause)

And where is my new friend from

Australia, from the ----. Glad to see you

--- one of the countries whose pedagogy has
influenced me most in my career.

I had a very good talk this

afternoon with Congressman John Conyers, who I've admired for years. He's a real hero of mine. So meeting with him personally was a tremendously moving experience for me.

I feel sometimes like an old weatherworn statue that's been in the ---all these years and I've run into another one almost as old as I am and it gives me courage and a feeling of solidarity. One thing I always worry about when I come to Capitol Hill and come to Washington is the tendency I've always fear in this city to water down anything I believe and make it more acceptable to accommodate the conventional wisdom, which is always positioned by our --- newspapers as somewhere in the middle --- like a shy creature of the woods ---- like a bashful little hamster that always wants to live in the middle of anything that's going on.

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always when I come here, think that I have
very low blood pressure, and that I'm a very
mild and sweet person and I'm actually not.

And I can get angry and I sometimes wish I
could be angry when I come up to the Hill
but there's this tremendous sense of
reverence for public office and respect for
leaders and it's amazing how eloquent I can
be when I'm arguing with members of the
Senate at a distance, when I'm home in
Massachusetts, and how unctuous and polite I
am in their presence. Power does have that
effect on all of us.

So I'm going to do my best tonight, even though most of you are not powerful people. You're just ordinary mortals like me. I'm going to try my best to be irreverent and not to be too accommodating. I have to spend next weekend with a number of the members of the United States Senate, and that's going to be a harder challenge.

So I'll view this as practice in saying what

I actually believe.

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In order to explain why I have the beliefs I do I've got to give you a very quick sense of where I come from and what I've been doing all my life.

As a few of you know, I started out back in 1964, 37 years ago, as a fourthgrade teacher in the segregated public schools of Boston, Massachusetts. Can you all hear me ——— in the back? Good.

I never intended to become a teacher. I'd gone to Harvard College. I'd majored in English literature, which I loved, studied with wonderful teachers, and spent my last two years immersed in Elizabethan poetry with a great scholar named Harry Montague Levin (?) and learning to write myself with a wonderful poet named Archibald MacLeish ———. And largely because MacLeish was fond of me and he was a distinguished man I was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford.

I didn't like Oxford. You know, I had spent four years at Harvard, where everybody pretends to be British and even Oxford was ——— for me. I never liked it, to be honest, and perhaps there was something in me which said it's time to grow up. Perhaps I didn't like it because it was precisely what my parents expected of me. Perhaps that was why I rebelled. I don't know.

So I will say that my first winter holiday in Paris I always think this is an extraordinary coincidence, but some of the ministers would say it was intended. The very first time I walked into a bookstore in Paris I bumped into Richard Wright, the most important living Black American writer at the time, and soon met other great American authors who were living in Paris at the time and one of them essentially took me in and fed me and took care of me for the winter.

Then when spring came I discovered

all these wonderful young American women from Smith College who were spending their junior year abroad so I never went back to Oxford. I stayed in Paris for four years, learning to write.

And when I came back to the United States my father was getting very worried about me. My dad, like anybody's father, was ambitious for me and he worked hard to send me to Harvard and I guess he was very proud of me when I won my Rhodes Scholarship.

And he thought the next thing I would do would be to run for the United States Senate or something like that or at the very least by the age of 27, which I was now, that at the very least, I would be the governor of ——— state.

And instead I was just hanging around Harvard Square as young men tend to do and promptly would have yielded to my father's pressure to go back and go to law

school or business school, something
practical, had it not been for the civil
rights movement, which was sweeping the
nation that summer. That was the early
summer of 1964.

Thousands of wonderful young people, black and white, all over the country were meeting at their colleges on their campuses and then in certain centrally located campuses in Ohio, like Oberlin, to plan what became one of the great children's crusades of all time, Freedom Summer, Mississippi 1964, in which thousands of them were going to pour down into Alabama and Georgia and South Carolina, especially Mississippi, to try to break the back of apartheid in this nation.

And the first three young people who went ahead of everyone else were boys.

They really were boys, just young guys,

maybe 19, 20, 21 years old. Two were white,

one was black, and they disappeared.

remember that. Others have read it in history. They disappeared and they disappeared in this little town called Philadelphia, Mississippi. And there was a lot of fear across the nation about what had happened to them because it was known that the Ku Klux Klan was very powerful in that part of Mississippi. And the fear proved to be justified about six weeks later when their bodies were found, murdered by the Klan and buried in the mud in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Well black people have been lynched forever in the South and no one ever paid attention. But now it was black and white together and it just mesmerized the nation.

And I will admit that for the first time I was struck by the power of what was going on in the South and by the nobility of sacrifice of those young people.

And at that moment in defiance of

everything my father wanted for me I made a really drastic decision. I went down to the subway station in Harvard Square. If any of you know Cambridge that was the end of the line in those days. And I rode to the other end of the line, which was Roxbury, the black ghetto of Boston, ——— poor, segregated ghetto. It still is.

And I came out of the train and I walked into a church, an A.M.E. church, a black church, and I just walked up to the preacher and said may I be of use and he said as a matter of fact you can. He said you're going to learn that not all the bigotry is down South in Mississippi. We face it right here in Boston, too, and we're starting a Freedom School this summer to teach our kids. Can you teach ———?

And I said no, I went to Harvard.

I don't know anything useful at all. And he said -- Congressman Owens, it's wonderful to see you. Bless you. One of my dear

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friends, Congressman Owens from New York.

I said but I'll learn. And he said we'll teach you and they taught me. A black church taught me how to teach ———. That's where I learned. And I loved it so much, that when September came I didn't want to give the kids up. I thought they're my children now. You know that feeling.

And so I walked into the Boston

School Department and I said hey, I'm going

to be a teacher with this big goofy smile on

my face. I'd never heard of certification,

you see, but I thought I was, like, Cecil

Rhodes' gift to the children of Boston.

And they said where did you go to college. I said Harvard. And they said then you can't be a teacher because you haven't been certified. And I said there must be some way I could teach. And they said well, you can be a sub. I said why not. I'll be a sub.

So I became a substitute teacher

for the Boston schools and let me tell you something. That was the hardest thing I have ever done in my life. Getting a Rhodes Scholarship was easy. That was like a social legacy for me. That was easy.

leaving my familiar world and going to these poor neighborhoods and standing up in front of a bunch of kids I'd never seen and trying to bring some dignity and honor to the school day for them when I knew nothing about teaching, that was the toughest thing I've ever done.

The first time I ever taught I taught kindergarten and I was honestly petrified. I was just terrified of ---.

They had big classes, 35 children. I lived with these 35 --- gerbils --- morning.

And I didn't know what to do with people that size --- but I survived. And I went on to teach in the Boston public schools as a fourth-grade teacher for the full year.

I was then hired to teach -- I went from the poorest to the richest. I was then hired to teach in the most affluent, most progressive, most enlightened public school system in New England, the public schools of Denton, Massachusetts, in the year in which a very small but elegantly designed school integration program was beginning.

much attention. So I had the opportunity of going from the worst kind of impoverished, underfunded, dilapidated, segregated school to one of the most beautiful schools in America in which I saw black and white children for a brief moment sitting together at that table of brotherhood which Dr. King spoke about. It was the only time in my life I've ever seen his dream realistically fulfilled.

And in one way or another I've been working with low-income kids, black and Latino children, ever since, the past 7 or 8

years, almost 8 years now, in New York City
in the South Bronx.

In all I've been up in the Bronx about 225 times now to talk with mothers, fathers, preachers, and teachers who face challenges that I couldn't even dream of 37 years ago when I was a young teacher. It's so much harder now.

The kids I visit with live in a neighborhood called ———, the poorest section of the South Bronx. And despite some of the upbeat stories that you'll see in the newspapers from New York the South Bronx remains the poorest congressional district in America and ——— is its poorest neighborhood.

The little ones I write about as recently as last year, and I know this from talking to countless families there, their families were living on an average income of \$10,000 a year. That was a typical income in that neighborhood.

I have wealthy Harvard classmates who live on the Upper East Side of Manhattan who spend \$10,000 a year to garage their car. Imagine that.

The little ones I know are among the most medically underserved children not just in the United States but anywhere in the developed world. In one of the medical capitals of the nation one-quarter of the children in this South Bronx neighborhood, live with chronic asthma. They're wheezing all the time.

They have to carry around these little pocket pumps -- asthma ---- we would call them. The little pumps. They're all the same with a yellow pump. And the commodity is so badly needed in that neighborhood and so many parents have been knocked off Medicaid.

You know, you're not supposed to be thrown off Medicaid but in New York Mayor Giuliani in his eagerness to anticipate the

severity of federal policies didn't simply cut people from AFDC but also cut them automatically from food stamps and Medicaid as well.

know that they qualify for Medicaid. And these little ones depend on asthma inhalers, which are often sold on the streets. A drug dealer I know, a guy who -- actually, a very likable man, just in the wrong profession, a guy who sells drugs on Third Avenue, New York, told me that asthma inhalers are more valuable than heroin. He sells them on the street. Isn't that extraordinary, New York City, of all places.

Unemployment is very, very high in this neighborhood. I did my own informal survey in this part of the South Bronx and I found that approximately 70 percent of the men had no real jobs.

Now, you can bet if you don't have a real job you're going to find some other way to earn some money to feed your children. And as a result Riker's Island, the prison of New York City, is now the largest penal colony in the world.

Twenty thousand inmates out there, men, women, and children. There are babies out there. There are so many women out there there's a nursery. I visited that nursery. It's not a bad nursery ———.

There are mothers who plead with the state or with the city not to release them from prison until their baby is born because they get better care at Riker's Island often than they can get back in the South Bronx.

Don't think Riker's Island is some

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mysterious, distant place. Every time any of you fly over La Guardia Airport you go right over it. You're looking right down in Riker's Island right to the right of the plane.

Many of the little ones I know are hungry at the end of the month. The priests I know who run soup kitchens, food pantries, tell me that the needs have doubled and tripled in the past three years. A lot of the kids I know have seen homicides.

One of the little ones in my new book lost his brother last year. On Martin Luther King Day his brother was stabbed in the heart right opposite the church and died.

Most of these kids have lost relatives to AIDS. In the neighborhood there's such total destitution and such dreadful health conditions and such low education levels among parents. Less than 25 percent of the children in the

neighborhood are admitted to the underfunded
Head Start program. That is a travesty.

Every one of you who have any role in government should be ashamed that three-quarters of these children, the poorest of the poor, are excluded even from the meager ——— Head Start, that very small, modest ——— for the child.

And all these kids attend, as you would expect, profoundly segregated schools. Now, on this topic for a moment, because I'm not telling anything new that distinguished Congressmen will ——— here tonight ——— with this, but I talk about it a lot, because I have eyes and I can see and I go into these schools and it's like seeing one of those famed photographs from Mississippi or from Alabama in the 1940s.

There's no white children in the school. You look around you. There's no white kids. Every child is black or brown.

I talk about this all the time and I call it

segregation. Well, some of the
conservatives in Washington attack me for
this. There are some very severe
conservative intellectuals in this city at
places like the Heritage Foundation.

You know those charming people
there and they don't like my work very much
and they're not very gentle in the way they
fight. They fight to kill ———. I have
plenty of principled conservatives as
friends but the people at Heritage
Foundation and similar places are not
principled.

And they --- issues. The way they do it is they say I don't have enough statistics in my book. They said --- they'll first flatter with you false praise. They'll say Jonathan seems like a nice guy. He's well-intended. That's their favorite adjective for liberals. He's well-intended.

But, they say, the trouble with his writing is he only writes about things he

knows, a problem they do not face.

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And ---- and I'll give them statistics. So I went --- to some of my friends and I said I've got to get me some 4 statistics. There are 11,000 children in 5 the elementary schools which serve --- in 7 the southern Bronx, 11,000 elementary school children. Of those 11,000 last year exactly 21 were white children. Why not create a 9 mathematics ---- much longer ---- and that's 10 11 a segregation grade of 99.8 percent, two-tenths of 1 percent ----. 12

> Now, mark the difference between legally enforced apartheid in the South of 50 years ago and socially and economically enforced apartheid in the North today. And I was in Philadelphia this morning. It's identical. The schools of Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, but it's the shame of the nation to see this in New York -- New York, the city that once sent its bravest children south to save the

soul of Mississippi, now runs the nation's most unequal and most segregated public schools.

And do not doubt me when I tell you they're unequal. The inequalities are large enough so that even those who have no ideological axe to grind at all cannot consider ———.

If some of you have read my books, remember, children like this plump little girl, Pineapple, who dominates my new book, these sweet little kids who I write about get about \$8,000 a year spent on their public education in New York. That's the most that New York can afford to spend on them, \$8,000 a year. You lift up any one of these children in your grown-up arms and you plunk her down in simply a typical white suburb of New York, not the wealthiest, just a typical suburb, and she'd be getting \$12,000 a year.

Plunk her down again in the

wealthiest white suburbs of New York which 1 are out on Long Island, ----, towns like Great Neck and Manhasset, and she'd be getting \$18-22,000 spent on her public education every single year. 5

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We say in my church, my synagoque -- I happen to be Jewish -- that all our children are of equal value in the eyes of God and in the eyes of God I'm sure they are but obviously not in the eyes of America.

In the eyes of America children come to our public schools with price tags on their foreheads based entirely on the accident of birth. The little ones I write about might be called inexpensive children, cheap children. They're \$8,000 babies. If you want to see an \$18,000 baby you have to go out to the elegant white suburbs.

It shouldn't be like this in a democratic nation. It's unacceptable. It must be changed and you must help to change it.

Five years from now the little ones
I know won't be children any more; ten years
from now some of them will be dead.
Patience is a virtue only for the people who
are not in pain. For those who are it's an
atrocity.

I --- incremental acquiescence
---. I've always hated it. --- campaign
--- is to resist it at least my own ---.
And it's my moral obligation to remind all
of you who studied history that our failure
is not simply that we've trampled on the
memory and moral symbolism of Brown v. Board

That is the shame we live in and I have gone to public schools all the time and I look around me. I look at the faces of the children. And I just look at their complexion and I ——— to tell myself, that this is what Dr. King died for.

Well, I wish some of the members of Congress would speak out on this even if you're the only one who says it.

Anyway, despite all these things my new book actually is cheerful and it's cheerful because it's about the little kids before they've been dirtied by the world. They're so sweet and young still. They haven't yet been soiled by the knowledge that they're sitting ——— do not like them.

They'll learn that in a few more

years when they become teenagers and then
they'll become cynical and hard, many of
them will. But for now they're tender,
innocent, and sweet, lucky children in one
way because a bunch of them go to a pretty
good public school in the neighborhood, P.S.
30. I always name good schools because they
don't get enough credit these days.

P.S. 30 is a segregated school.

It's a bitterly underfunded school.

Teachers are badly underpaid. They lost one of their best teachers while I was writing my book because she couldn't live on her salary. She couldn't pay back her student loan and had to quit and go to the suburbs.

But despite these unacceptable inequalities it's a pretty happy place for children to go because of a wonderful principal. The principal is just one of these glowing human beings. She doesn't have any of the trendy rhetoric. She doesn't know any of the fashionable phrases

that --- on Capitol Hill about school reform.

She's just one of these solid human beings, the kind of person you'd want to be around on a day your heart was breaking, and as a result she's been able to attract and keep a pretty exciting faculty at that school.

And I go back there all the time just to recharge my battery. I love to be at the school and those teachers are really devoted teachers. You know something, Congressman Owens, the veteran teachers of that school, those who have been there, who have been teaching for 20, 25 years in New York and have advanced degrees, they can quit any time they want and go to Scarsdale and earn \$30,000 more. The fact that they don't is a real tribute to ———.

I get so sick of hearing people on Capitol Hill attacking teachers and I don't know how many members of the United States

Senate who would work under the conditions inner-city teachers have to work under and for the meager pay that they receive. A lot of them are heroes, really good people.

At the end of school these kids and I now go around the block to a wonderful church, St. Anne's Episcopal Church. This priest is a truly rare human being. Her name's Martha Overall (?). Martha is one of those lovely, unexpected apparitions that you come across sometimes in the bleakest places.

Martha had an unusual career. She was privileged. She grow up on the Upper East Side of Manhattan and went to fancy schools and went to one of those boarding schools in Virginia, I think, where wealthy girls used to learn how to -- I don't know what they learn, marry wealthy men, I guess.

But she was a good student and she got into Radcliffe College and she was smart. I can tell you a lot of dumb boys

get into Harvard, and I knew plenty of them in my class, but dumb girls don't get into Radcliffe. I mean, you had to be smart and she was a good student at Radcliffe.

John Kenneth Galbraith was her economics teacher. And she went on to law school and did well in law school. She came out of law school, and she was selected as the protege of one of the most famous trial lawyers in American history, Louis Nizer, a famous trial lawyer who was ——— more famous than John Cochran in our day, similarly known to everybody in America.

And Louis Nizer brought her into his firm and Martha had everything going for her. Here she was, a charming woman, attractive, too, a stylish young woman with, oh, smart things that she'd learned in college and all her social skills and a good, adversarial fighter. And she stayed in that profession. She could have gone to

the Supreme Court or just been one of the wealthiest women in our country, a big-time corporate lawyer, or executive.

But in the middle of the 1980s it's interesting how ---- come close to home.

She was privileged. And it wasn't just that she went to Radcliffe but her brother went to Yale ----.

You always feel that people like that are protected from all the griefs of the earth. But they aren't and in the middle 1980s her —— brother that he was dying of AIDS. And so she went out to San Francisco where he lived and nursed him through the last year of his life. And the night that he died she had this dream. And Martha is very humble and self-effacing and she makes fun of herself all the time.

So she didn't tell this story as a moment of conversion as though she were like Paul on the road to Damascus, you know. I'm Jewish so I call him Saul.

She didn't tell it that way, as though it was a big deal. She makes fun of herself. She says she had a dream, a beautiful dream, actually. She had a dream that Jesus appeared to her in her sleep, and that he was holding her brother in his arms, as in the Pietà, like that.

And Jesus looked at her and whispered when you wake up in the morning open the Bible and read what it says. And so she woke up the next morning and she opened the Bible, she said, to the page where Jesus said what he thought about lawyers.

So she went back to New York and gave up the law and entered the Union Theological Seminary and studied there with the great preachers, James Collum (?), Jim Forbes (?), the great preacher of Riverside Church.

And Martha learned the gospel at the feet of one of the teachers and when she

was ordained, she asked for the poorest parish in New York. There she is ----.

Some of you will get to meet her in a couple of months when you come up to New York to visit with the Congressman ---- from New York.

The kids at St. Anne's are not all perfect saints and angels. I don't romanticize this story. They can be irritating, just like children everywhere. They're not poster children for the poor. I don't portray kids that way. That's easy to do but I don't do it.

The first time I met the little boy Julio (?), who's the central figure in my

new book. I said how old are you, Julio, and 1 he says six, how old are you?

So I say I'm 60. He immediately crossed himself ---- and ran to the priest to tell how old I was. And then he came back and started patting me on the hand and said oh, Jonathan, I hope you ----.

And I've brought up friends to meet the children, not too many because you can't put children on display. I'm very, very careful about that. And some good friends who love children have asked me if they could come. Reverend Jesse Jackson came up once in what was a wonderful visit. It was the sweet side of this man you may not see in public sometimes, just a quiet, good listener. He just listened to the children and his eyes seemed filled with tears. was a moving visit. The same thing happened when Mrs. Clinton, Hillary, came up to visit last spring.

It's interesting how public people

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Mr. Rogers asked me if he could come up and meet the children. And he's so modest. He said do you think that would be intrusive? And to me it's so charming to think of Mr. Rogers worried about being intrusive.

And he went on --- New York and --- no limousines for Mr. Rogers who went on a train, the way I always go up, on the Number 6 train, got on the Lexington Avenue line, got on the train, went up in the neighborhood. --- sounded --- to me ---.

One reason I guess I get along with the children so well is I see the world through their angle of vision and let me tell you riding a New York Subway with Mr. Rogers ---. I was more excited than spending an evening with ----.

And that was a sacred moment and it was so sweet to see the way people looked at you, you know. And it's as though you'd see the memory going back. They were trying to remember. What is that face and why does it make me feel good seeing ----? He's such a kind, kind presence in the world. He's probably the best-loved person in America.

We got off the train and I was worried well, maybe nobody will know who he is up here. You know, you read so much sociology, how they're different from us? You poison your mind long enough with ---bell curve ---- toxic ideology into your brain you'll actually stop to wonder if they are different, and maybe they won't even

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know a man like Mr. Rogers. Nonsense.

We came out of the train, we walked one block, and a truck driver came screeching to a halt, jumped out of his truck, a grown-up black man, kissed Mr. Rogers.

We went to the school and had a wonderful time. I always bring people like Mr. Rogers to the school to boost the morale of the teachers. We need to boost their morale. They're trying so hard.

And then after school we went over to St. Anne's Church and it was a little late and there were 80 kids there already.

And Julio, this little boy, spots Mr. Rogers from across the room and he's a very honest little boy. If he doesn't like you he may try to kill you.

He's very hostile to some visitors.

He doesn't like people who speak to him in sing-song. You know how some grown-ups think that's how you're supposed to speak to

children? And he just turns his back when people do that.

But if he likes you he'll come right at you. He'll attack you ——— World War II attack mode, goes right at you. He dove right at Mr. Rogers straight across the room with his wings spread wide, the moment of collision, wraps them around him, kisses him on the forehead, looks him in his eyes, right up his eyes and in his sweetest voice

And Mr. Rogers was so touched by that he --- later ---. And --- spent the rest of the day, Julio and the others, worrying about Mr. Rogers' health because he looked tired and he had a lot of gray hairs. And they had a big argument later about how many gray hairs did he have ---.

And he's sweet. He doesn't seem to mind. And they do the same with me.

They'll climb all over me. Sometimes when

I'm sitting down ---- so small that in order

to reach my hand she has to stand on a chair
next to me. And she stands on the chair and
she studies my hair and every time she finds
a gray hair she says uh-oh and then she
looks in my ears, in my nostrils, and she
studies my teeth like I was a horse and she

Sometimes the children ask me about

--- a lot of --- in that neighborhood.

--- when their fathers get taken away.

Those --- fathers riding --- 84 people in the neighborhood were arrested at dawn.

Some were innocent, some probably weren't, but a lot of daddies disappeared that night.

Imagine the next day. A lot of children will ask me to pray with them for their father. Julio has done that many times. I think his father was in prison the whole time ---.

Sometimes they'll ask me to pray when their mother's sick or when their grandma is in the hospital. They pray when

an animal has died. A lot of the children they love animals, just like anybody else would. They love dogs and cats.

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But dogs don't live long in that neighborhood. You don't see many old dogs in that neighborhood. They seem to die early. They freeze to death, they get beaten, or there's just no food, and the mother has to make a terrible decision to feed their children instead of feeding their pet and so they let the pet go.

A lot of animals die. The children --- pets --- arms after they've died ---as to the burial ---- a lot of dog burial places ---. There's one dog I loved who used to live under her desk in the church. And she would say, the children would say, --- 7 years ago. He died last summer. I'm so sorry ---- asked to see the dog and ---died before ---- this wonderful, pleasant dog with big ears. He used to sit on her desk ---- reporters to interview her, the

dog would move, sitting between them. And the reporter ---- they have to ---- I liked that dog. And she let me give ---- food and I was touched by that.

But the children bring things like a dead pigeon to Mother Monica that ---pigeon that has to be buried. These are sweet children. They are not --- any of that --- toxic sociology. These children are as sweet as the child or the daughter of any senator or congressman or president. These are pure and beautiful little kids at this point in their lives. They're still so clean and pure.

And sometimes they'll ask me to pray when their --- dies. While I was finishing my last book, Ordinary Resurrections, the book was virtually done. And there is a first grade at the school that I loved, at P.S. 30, that I love. And I came in there and the teacher was sobbing her heart out and it was because one of her

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little boys had burned to death the week
before in a fire.

A lot of needless fires in that
neighborhood. The terrible, terrible
frequency with which children of color,
black and Latino children, die of
unnecessary fires in America and it's a kind
of passive genocide. Nobody intends it. We
just don't enforce the fire code laws. We
don't enforce the safety laws in
neighborhoods where children's lives don't
matter to us very much because the
sociologists have already told us that these
kids have low IQ and won't add to our
economic productivity and nobody intends it.
We just let it happen so they die.

This little boy was an adorable little boy. He was a little artist and the teacher spent the whole day after school between --- beautiful pictures --- he gave it to the teacher. He said I love you, Teacher. He wrote it on there. He gave

---- and he died in a fire, a total tragedy because he escaped the fire. He had gotten out and his whole family had escaped. quess it was the middle of the night. then you know how little children think their stuffed animals are real? And he got frightened because he left his teddy bear and he was afraid his teddy bear would burn to death.

So he ran back in the building when his father wasn't looking and nobody was watching, thinking he could save his teddy bear. And I guess he was on the second or third floor ---- his bedroom. He couldn't get out. And so as the children said of it later the boy and the bear died together.

But when they'd ask me to pray with them I was really reluctant at first. And the reason I was reluctant was partly because I'm Jewish, and these are devoutly Christian children and St. Anne's is an Episcopal Church and ---- Episcopal liturgy

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is --- jokes. She loves to ---. She says 1 2 they believe in at most one god.

(Laughter)

MR. KOZOL: And this is the Episcopal church and they believe in a lot of complicated stuff which I don't believe in.

So at first I was afraid to pray with the children. And I said to Mother Margaret, Margaret, I don't think I'm entitled to pray with them. And she said you ----. She teased me and she said you can't get off with that excuse.

And then I realized the real reason I was afraid to pray with them was a little deeper than that. It wasn't just the difference in denomination. It was a difference in style.

I had been deeply religious when I was a little boy, when I was a little kid. I went to the synagogue and I had a wonderful rabbi, a great rabbi ----.

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And my real religion, to be honest,
was my grandmother, my ---- greatgrandmother. I called her my Old Testament
grandmother in Russia ---- was and is a
deeply religious woman. And that was my
religion when I was little.

But I lost it all when I went to Harvard College and I want to explain why because I think many of you had undergone a parallel experience. Or perhaps not so much the people ——— chose to be with us in this room tonight.

When I was at Harvard the boys
wanted very much to be sophisticated and
sophistication meant intense rationality.

It meant you didn't accept anything you
couldn't see. It also meant a kind of
sophisticated urbanity. It meant ironic
detachment from the world. It meant a kind
of imitative, British amusement with the
foibles of the world, the sort of ——— you
were getting in "The Talk of the Town" in

New Yorker magazine or the ---- diary column in the New York Times of the day ----, sort of an inconsequential amusement at the way the world is.

And that was the style of these boys and if you wanted to be accepted among them you, too, would have to be detached, ironic, and ———. If you said you believed in God they wouldn't make fun of you but they would stare at you clinically. My roommate freshman year ——— was a Mormon boy from Utah and he couldn't stand it, the way the boys looked at him.

And he quit and went back to Salt

Lake City and he must have gone back there
screaming and I could understand why because
I see that look still when I go back to

Cambridge. I see it in many of the leading
institutions of our society, this kind of
urbane, sophisticated detachment. We don't
expose ourselves. We don't reveal our
feelings. We ——— a glacial control over

1 our emotions.

I realize now ---- my life ---- to be more sophisticated than I am. And I'm very grateful for this ---- children in America have given me back something that was stolen from me at Harvard University.

Now when they ask me to pray with them I do it gladly. They pray for their mother and father, and I pray for mine, my folks at --- are still alive.

The kids don't try to convert me to Christianity, not exactly, but they tempt me, especially on Sunday mornings at communion. That's the vulnerable hour.

Everybody at this little church takes communion. Everybody goes up to the

altar. It's a small church. Sundays ---40 or 60 people there or 80 people and they
all get up to take communion ---- all of
them.

Mother Martha stands there in a white robe. She's been compared to Mother Theresa but, actually, she's more fun than Mother Theresa. She's young and lively and she doesn't just serve communion. She celebrates communion and she picks the most troubled children in the neighborhood to be her acolytes.

And children who are depressed and discouraged all week long suddenly stand there and just glow --- in their white

robes with the ropes around their waist as they help her prepare the bread and wine.

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And sometimes when she holds it, she looks right at me but it's so beautiful. She says the body of Christ, the bread of Heaven.

And some Sunday mornings I haven't had breakfast. I'm hungry and it sounds so good to hear her say who ----.

And there's one little boy who notices my vulnerability and with devilish timing he comes up to me right after communion. I think this little boy might be the devil in disguise. He comes right up to me and whispers to me with a big smile. He says, Jonathan, the bread is good and he says, paraphrasing the pumpernickel ad, he

1 | says try it, you'll like it.

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I don't try it. I'm sure I'd like it. I've never tried it. If I did my grandma would be turning in her grave ---.

21 And there's --- the prophets.

22 They're --- just like everyone else ----

and God bless their --- when people say.

testing agenda which is coming into effect now in the United States will not frighten urban teachers into looking to one of these horrible, drill-and-grill regimens ——— basic training for black babies which is becoming popular in America now so they think they ——— happy with the children.

Some of the teachers in New York, because they're all under the sword of tests now, it's not Mr. Bush's test. They already have three sets of tests in the Bronx.

They get the Bronx test, the city tests, and the state tests and they get them both in math and reading. So six times a year they have stomach aches and throw up the night before school, starting in third grade.

Now Mr. Bush wants to give them another reason to throw up. It's madness but what's happened, of course, is that

teachers are scared and even the best teachers, the most competent teachers, the wonderful teachers, those with the magical, joyful, spiritually rich personalities, the kind of teachers you remember for the rest of your life, are those who are all so down to earth enough so that when the children in first grade have an attack and giggle and the teacher can't resist it and she giggles, too, those teachers are getting scared of ever doing anything playful, silly, or amusing with the children ———.

And that's going to be a terrible loss. It's not just that we cheat these children of any separate but equal opportunity in preschool. Early childhood, class size, salaries of teachers, the quality of infrastructure of their schools, textbooks, all the rest.

It's not just that we cheat them of any chance of equal opportunity. But now with the new regime if the Senate and the

House are cowardly and give in to this new agenda which the President is demanding we will also cheat them even of those slender moments of joy and happiness that they get from a beautiful teacher and that's ——— terrible ———.

Well, let me end by saying one last thing about religion. I know that religion is important to people in this room and I know it's increasingly important on the national agenda. But to what degree that's religion and to what degree that's rhetoric I'm not sure. That's an open question.

It seems to be fashionable now for any potential future presidential candidate to suddenly get interested in religion and that's not a good reason to do it. You have to do it because it comes from you soul and your heart.

But taking people at their best -(Interruption)

MR. KOZOL: -- particularly ----

Simon Peter asks Jesus how he can prove that he loves Jesus. And Jesus answers if you love me ---- He didn't say only --- will dwell in the green pastures of Beverly Hills --- Massachusetts. He didn't say only the sheep whose mothers ---- decision-making 6 7 skills please us by ---- behavior. He didn't say only the sheep whose dads had good jobs and went to college and show up on 9 time for PTA. He did not say only the sheep 11 that have two parents --- sheep. I like the simplicity of that --- to me the little 12 ones I write about ----. 13

> I had the honor to preach a couple of times at the National Cathedral. If I have a chance to preach there again and

(Laughter)

MR. KOZOL: -- I respect you. And Jesus said ---- Jesus knew what ---- we don't ---- names ---- we don't ---- by chapter --- things by scaring ---.

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(Applause)

2 MALE SPEAKER: -- for him and 3 everyone else in the room.

FEMALE SPEAKER: About three weeks ago I was watching Rosie O'Donnell and ---- you on television and ---- in Boston,

Massachusetts, where you taught ----.

(Applause)

FEMALE SPEAKER: ——— what I'd like to ——— we were disadvantaged but that classroom in Boston, Massachusetts, was a classroom where the neighborhood was in transition. There were people who were working ——— and my parents had moved into the neighborhood recently. That was the last class that I attended in that neighborhood, but I do remember the Langston Hughes poems because you were the first person to introduce them to me.

MR. KOZOL: ---- just the same.

(Laughter)

MR. KOZOL: We'll talk later.

But --- congressmen ---. Would 1 you stand on this ---- Congress ----. 2 3 (Applause) MR, KOZOL: And now --- would you 4 stand, please, also? Thank you, Congressman 5 6 7 (Applause) MALE SPEAKER: Congressman Sherrod 8 Brown is right here. 9 MR. KOZOL: Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't 10 mean to discriminate ---- my age and John 11 Conyers and I are the older generation. 12 13 MALE SPEAKER: John's not realizing when I was sitting next to you right here 14 15 (Applause) 16 MR. KOZOL: We have time for 17 questions. We've got 10 minutes, I'd say. 18 Yes, hi. 19 FEMALE SPEAKER: ---- you're 20 talking about ---- about what we know ----21 22 and none of us seems to know --- in our

community unless we go to the community.

Perhaps more than programs that are testing our children ---- programs that require that ---- go in ----.

MR. KOZOL: Oh, I think that's a wonderful idea. I mean, obviously I'm not opposed to service programs where you put people with some advantages in their life go to help people who don't have advantages. I have to be careful not to overstate my enthusiasm for your point ——— misinterpreted. I'm going tomorrow night to encourage students out in Western Pennsylvania to do service projects and I'm in favor of that. But I think far more important than what outsiders do for inner city kids is what happens to them themselves if they go in an open and unprotected state of mind.

On the other hand there are some programs in an old-fashioned sort of settlement house mentality which are so

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condescending and so patronizing that I don't think they affect the donors very much because I can't quite explain it but there are some types of volunteer programs which are wonderful and then there are others where the participants almost bring the glitz and glaze of their benefit dinner parties and things with them when they go to do something good. And it's as though they remained glazed and they're giddy about it all and they stick together and they do it as a group, and they're going to go back and discuss their experience among the poor. In fact they really didn't experience much.

The bottom line ——— protecting

people you want to ——— good people from

outside and really immersing them in an

experience that can transform their life. I

mean, I've been to ——— and maybe when I

started out, when I first knew Charmaine (?)

when I was a young boy and I was just, like,

27 years old and I looked as though I was 16

then because I didn't look very grown up,
maybe then I thought I was going to save the
world and but I don't think ----.

When I go up to the South Bronx I don't go up there with the illusion that I've got this bag of grown-up lessons straight from Harvard Square, sprinkle them on the floor. I go up there in search of my —— and I go in search of my own transformation. That's why I go back there. And when I find that I'm getting too cynical or jaded or —— too hostile to my adversaries I go back up there in order to learn some lessons from those children.

They're wonderful kids. The tragedy is that very few of them ever have the opportunities that most children have in America, very few of them. Every so often some wonderful soul comes along and ——— and that's great.

I always like to speak with ---the people who do good things and one man

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I said well, Rog, you work with the President. And he said but I don't know what to do. So he did a lot of wonderful things. One thing he did was to take one of the children that I wrote about, Anthony Gramia (?). He's a marvelous boy who's the central figure of Amazing Grace, this little boy who fell in love with poetry when he was 11 years old, started writing what he called his first novel when he was 12, poorest kid in the neighborhood.

And Mr. Altman said to me what can

I do? So I said well, I don't believe in vouchers but why don't you send Anthony to one of those prep schools that future presidents go to?

So he did and the boy couldn't pass the tests, I can tell you. So much for the standardized exams. He couldn't pass any of the tests and I did what I knew would make the difference. I brought him to meet the headmaster.

And I said this little boy's such a delightful, lovable, smart little kid but you couldn't see it in his test scores.

He'd been damaged badly by the limitations of the neighborhood, of the school. He's one of the best students but he is still far behind the boys who go to schools like

Exeter ———. But the headmaster spent an hour with him and then he said I want him.

So they took him and, boy, that was tough. Can you imagine what that's like?

You've maybe have been through experiences

like that. That was tough. I mean, that 1 wasn't provided by a Republican voucher. This was \$32,000 a year. That's what it

costs to go to those schools today.

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Remember that the next time somebody rich asks you if money can really buy a better education for poor people, \$32,000 for this school and Mr. Altman gave us \$100,000 so this little boy could go for three years.

And last spring I had to give a whole bunch of talks when my book came out. I did 40 talks in 40 days on the book tour. The last talk was the best one ----.

(Laughter)

MR. KOZOL: He's in college with a full scholarship ---- but ---- and that is a Christian act. See, Roger did that out of religious feelings, out of deep religious feelings, deep, deep religious sense of decency. He couldn't save the world, but he'd save this boy. He tried to save the

world in Washington, couldn't do it so he saved Anthony. Bless him for that.

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But charity is to damn selective.

It's not a systematic substitute for

justice. You can't write a book about it

Congressman, ---- ask questions?
Yes?

MALE SPEAKER: To what extent is suffering a means of *Amazing Grace*?

MR. KOZOL: Well, it has a ---lots of people but it's a very good
question. It's a wonderful question. Are
you a pastor? It's a wonderful question.

I mean, to some degree the exquisite nature, the grace, that you see in some of the people in that book that I wrote with that title is conditioned by the sorrow, the suffering ———. That's true yet I wouldn't want to make an argument for the virtues of destitution or the spiritual benefits of destitution.

Let me put it this way. The little ones I know in the South Bronx could get by with about a quarter of the suffering they know now and still have transcendent spirits. I'd like to see a lot less suffering for the poor and a lot more grace in the rich. That's my own bias.

Yes? One or two last questions.
Yes, hi.

MALE SPEAKER: Couple questions about two programs that achieve basically the same thing. When I was younger and grew up in New York City ---- called ----.

MR. KOZOL: I remember that, yeah.

kids from the whole city and put them in that one school. How do you feel about programs that do that sort of thing?

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MR. KOZOL: Is it a public school?

MALE SPEAKER: Public school, yes.

MR. KOZOL: Well, look, I'll come back to --- in a moment. But, look, for some -- for a child who gets into a school like that -- I assume it's competitive, hard to get in, right?

MALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

MR. KOZOL: For a child who gets into such a school it would be pretty hard to make the argument you shouldn't go, that's not democratic, you know. If I were the parent I'd punch anyone in the nose who told me that. So as an individual decision I suppose it's logical you want to go there and you go in the same sense that I helped this little boy Anthony to go away to a private school in New England.

But as public policy I'm worried

about our tendency to pluck out all the children who have anything going for them and give them something different and impoverish the typical public schools of all the kids whom a teacher relies upon to raise their hand when you ask a question.

Many teachers here? You know what I mean. You know that awful moment when you're just praying somebody will raise their hand. And, I mean, to lose all those children to one elite school in town and to lose all the advocacy of their parents who tend to be the more aggressive, savvier parents, the shrewd parents, the ones who are more engaged in things, the ones who hear about good options, to lose all those people from the mainstream public schools is a devastating loss. And that is the deepest reason why I'm passionately opposed to any form of voucher system in the United States. It would be a calamity.

And I have to say that selfishly it

would be very easy for me to join up with somebody like Mother Martha (?) and run private schools and sign up for vouchers because we could run a neat little school, St. Anne's Episcopal Academy, and I suppose if we wanted to make it trendy we'd say St. Anne's Academy of Enterprise.

That's a popular word these days.

I mean, every foundation knows ———. And we could be a feather in the cap of the voucher movement, but I wouldn't do it because it would be too selective. It would be ———.

We know very well that the first kids who started out would be the ones that we already know whose mothers are already pretty well connected, the same mothers who fight to get their children in the St. Anne's program, the same mothers who said ——— get their kids Head Start when no one else can get it.

They're the ones who come to us and we look great. We ---- scores and ---- just

upbeat newspaper story, but we'd be cheating all the other students and all the other children who didn't have those exceptional opportunities.

So that's what I worry about. It's a triage pattern and I think it's dangerous.

By the way, not one kid --- to get accepted --- to show you how low their test scores were. Isn't that extraordinary? We tried with our 5th and 6th and 7th graders and none of them could qualify. Even the top student ----.

MALE SPEAKER: One item, could you give an opinion? You know, in New York there's been this recent debate going on about Edison schools. That is a private, for-profit institution taking over public schools. Give me your opinion as regards to that.

MR. KOZOL: I think it's a very dangerous idea. I'm glad the parents rejected it. I happen to be very fond of

the school chancellor in New York. He's a very decent, impressive man ---. Do you represent New York?

MALE SPEAKER: New York, yes.

MR. KOZOL: I thought so. I happen to have known several of your chancellors in a row. I was at -- I think I could say I was a close friend of Chancellor Crew (?) and also view Chancellor Levy (?) as a friend. I'll be meeting with him in two or three weeks. But I disagree with him on that. I thought he made a mistake.

believe that in the long run it's going to benefit inner city children to allow them to be used as the clientele for a corporate, cookie-cutters, for-profit school approach that would never be accepted for one hour in any of the exclusive suburbs of America. I grew up in Newton, Massachusetts. You go to Newton, Massachusetts, where Harvard professors live, or to Concord and

Lexington, Massachusetts, where Nobel Prize 1 2 winners live, or you go to Glencoe, Illinois, or Beverly Hills, California, or 3 Great Neck, Long Island. You propose 5 setting up an Edison school or a McDonald's school or Burger King school because they'll all do it once one of them is allowed to do 7 it or a Time-Life school or --- next to the Starbucks school where they're very alert 9 every morning ---- whatever. You propose 10 11 that in any sophisticated suburb in America and you'd be laughed out of town because 12 people would recognize all the impressive 13 trade-offs in allowing pedagogic goals to be 14 turned into mercantile intentions and not 15 just the profit- making aspect of it but the 16 tawdriness of it all, the vulgarity of it, 17 the unseemliness that we would trade in our 18 great tradition of Horace Mann and John 19 20 Dewey and Thomas Jefferson because it's really his tradition, too, trade in all 21 that, trade in all that for ---- Smith. 22

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unthinkable, awful thing to do and it's totally apart from all the racial implications. We know very well one of the first consequences of these schools will be niche marketing because that's what business is best at, niche marketing. And although in the beginning they are trying to sweeten the pill because vouchers historically were identified with white flight from Southern schools. In order to sweeten the pill they very cleverly painted themselves as civil rights activists and found a handful of probably disheartened black activists to front for them in public.

So they've got these what I call sort of heartbroken, wounded war heroes, some decent but I think misguided older black folks who will stand up and front for them in public and say no, it sounds good, it'd be good for our kids, and portray it as a civil rights issue. But I think that's a

shameful misrepresentation.

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This whole agenda has its roots in the opposition to racial integration and ---- opposition to basic equality and if they succeed in getting a foothold in New York or any other big city they will little by little start narrowing the niche and say okay, this is the kind of mercantile product that we will sell to low-income black kids and this is the kind over here that we'll sell to working-class white Irish kids and we'll flavor that with something that will appeal to white ethnic pride. And within another decade we will see the ethnic and ideological disintegration of our society. It will rip apart the social fiber of this nation. And that's not just that one corporation. I happen to find the people in that corporation particularly unsavory but I don't want to be mean-spirited ---. I'm trying to show that I've really read the New Testament.

(Laughter and applause)

MALE SPEAKER: I would remind the members who are here tonight that we will be taking the group to the South Bronx to visit with Jonathan and the children about whom he writes and Mother Martha and the teachers at P.S. 130 on June 19th. That is a Tuesday. We will be back in time for a vote and I hope you are planning to go with us.

For all of the rest of us tomorrow morning Jonathan is going to be on C-SPAN answering call-in questions so you can get that on your radio or on your television.

Jonathan, we have had many fine provocative speakers at the Faith and Politics Institute's forums. The last one in my judgment who was as theologically profound as you have been at several points tonight is Desmond Tutu. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the PROCEEDINGS were adjourned.)

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